

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

## THE BILL TO PREVENT THEIR INTRODUCTION.

The National Board to Give Way to a Commission Directed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—The bill submitted to the Senate by the Postmaster General, giving a list of removable diseases in postoffice of the fourth class since March 1, 1885, shows that the number of such removals in Tennessee has been 168; in Arkansas 66, and in Mississippi 60.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked an additional appropriation of \$6000 for the completion of the public building at Jackson, Tenn. The reason for this additional allowance is that the estimates of cost of the building were exceeded, owing to the unexpected high cost of the work, being done in an out-of-the-way place and the high rate of transportation. An extra \$12,000 is now required for the Oxford, Miss. building from the same cause, and the excess incurred in providing suitable drainage.

The Committee on Commerce have prepared a favorable report on the bill "to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States." As is well known to the readers of the Appeal, this in several phases has been the subject of consideration in the committee, and it is gratifying to know that they are not only willing to do their duty in the premises, but are persistently urging the situation of Congress and the country to the question of sanitary provisions and laws. This measure is still another step in the right direction. The committee will say that "yellow-fever is a pest which ravages are not confined to any locality or State, but which, if imported from its home in the tropics, has spread over large portions of our country, producing most disastrous results. Measures to check the progress or prevent the invasion of this class of diseases must be national in their character, authority, and the extent of their application."

In the report under consideration the committee add: "The importance of an organized public health service in connection with the general government is generally conceded. Every civilized country has made such provision for the health and safety of its inhabitants. The necessities of modern life require such sanitary provision."

The increase in population within recent times and the concentration in large communities, the rapid growth of commerce and the largely increased communication between different countries and various portions of the same country, owing to the improved facilities for intercourse, have tended to disseminate more rapidly and generally the several forms of contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases and increase their danger and fatality.

It becomes important, therefore, that the facts relating to the nature of these diseases, and especially the laws of their dissemination, should be ascertained in order that proper and efficient measures of prevention may be adopted. Such diseases are not localized or limited by State lines. They spread rapidly and widely, and become a national scourge, calling for national aid and relief.

After reciting the good accomplished by State Boards, the report says:

It would seem that when so much has been accomplished by State health organizations, a national health service, covering a wider field and controlling conditions which they either separately or conjointly cannot reach, must, if properly organized and prudently and efficiently administered, be beneficial to the public interests. Congress in 1879 recognized the propriety of creating such a service, and established the National Board of Health, which still exists. It performed good service for several years, but the fact cannot be disguised that it does not now command the confidence of Congress or the country, and is no longer useful.

Your committee are of the opinion that the medical profession do not desire its continuance, and one of the provisions of the act repealing it repeals the law establishing it. The bill places the service in the hands of the commission connected with the Department of the Interior. It thus secures efficiency of action and full responsibility, being always under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. A change of commission in case of inefficiency could be easily made while a board of eleven members could not be changed without delay, difficulty and embarrassment. No patronage is conferred upon this office, and no executive functions are created that can in any way touch upon the rights or powers of the State or other departments of the government.

An important bill has been presented to the Committee on Rivers and Improvements of the Mississippi River for consideration, intended to change the present method of improving the great waterway. It provides that for the purpose of raising the waters of the Mississippi river within its channel from Cairo to the Head of the Passes, and to carry off the flood waters of said river to the Gulf of Mexico, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contract with Patrick J. Kennedy and associates for the construction of 10,000,000 cubic yards of embankment or earthen works, within the limits of the States bordering the river, and to enter into contract with the same parties for the opening of outlets to carry off the flood waters of the river through Bayou Fagan, Lake Bogue, and along the route of the projected Fort St. Philip canal.

It provides for the building of 250,000 cubic yards of levee embankment in Tennessee; in Arkansas 2,000,000 cubic yards; in Mississippi 2,000,000 cubic yards; and in Louisiana 4,000,000 cubic yards, with the balance in Mississippi, Kentucky and Illinois. The bill estimates an appropriation of \$3,700,000, of which \$1,000,000 is to be used for the outlet.

The Military Committee have been asked to recommend an appropriation of \$6000 for the construction of a macadamized road from the town of Dover to the nearest river in that vicinity, provided that the right of way not less than seventy-five feet in width, be first secured to the United States by any part of the ground over which the road shall run, not now owned by the United States.

The claims of Tennessee continuing to be filed with the committee, the following are the latest additions: C. P. White, Union county, \$344 for a horse and trap line; William Allen, Memphis, \$625, property lost by the army; W. L. Conner, Col. of the 1st, \$330, same; E. J. W. White, \$1000, military service.

The Government has the Judiciary recommended that Samuel P. Evans, late United States Marshal for the Eastern

## DISTRICT, be paid a fee for services rendered by him as marshal after the expiration of his term of office and before his successor was appointed.

## TERRIBLY BURNED.

Two Lives Lost and Three Persons Slightly Injured.

Brownsville, Mich., March 30.—A fire visited Brownsville this morning, destroying the fine new brick block of stores which was built last summer. One of the terrible features of the fire is the death of Mrs. Timothy Hurley and her daughter May, aged fifteen years, who were burned. Mr. Hurley and three children, a boyaged sixteen, another ten and a baby about two and a half years old, are terribly burned. Charles Stenchly, a laborer employed by Mr. Hurley, badly cut about the face and head. The fire company did effective work, saving the business portion of the village. Four stores were burned; loss \$15,000. The bodies of Mrs. Hurley and the daughter have just been recovered, but burned beyond recognition. Sheriff Whitaker had one of his legs cut very badly by the falling of a heavy plate glass. This is the fourth destructive fire that has ravaged Brownsville within the last two and a half years, destroying about \$100,000 worth of property.

## TENNESSEE NOTES.

Brownsville States: From the press of this Congressional District it seems the popular sentiment is almost unanimously in favor of a primary election.

Nashville American: To attempt to give to the Carrollton affair a partisan complexion is a net less atrocious violation of the public peace than the massacre itself.

Bolivar Bulletin: We recognize the fact that there is an element in the Democratic party which is in favor of a protective tariff, and is opposed to the regulation of railroads, but it is a mere faction, and the party cannot afford to panders to it.

McKenzie News: Every week every local paper gives from 100 to 500 lines for the sole benefit of the vicinity in which it is published. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor, according to his means, does more for a town than any ten men.

The Jackson Tribune on the Senate debate: "The Democrats, with- out dissent, championed the administration, and the party every where applauded the chief executive for his firmness in refusing the Senate papers concerning appointments."

The Nashville Banner says of that city: "We need more of the push and vim which have made many Western and some Southern cities rise like magic into power and importance as commercial and industrial centers." Nashville is not alone in that need.

Clarksville Chronicle: The Ninth District are now proposing that the convention plan be done away with, and primary elections substituted in their stead. We are inclined to believe that the move is a good one, and would like to see it adopted in a contingent county.

Bolivar Bulletin on the Carrollton massacre: Good people all over our sister State, for the sake of her good name abroad, should arise and see that the perpetrators of this great outrage upon justice and the laws of the State are promptly prosecuted and punished for their crime.

Chattanooga Times: So long as the Gov. combines to regulate freights and fares, put up the price of coal, wheat, pork and other necessities of life by arbitrary advances in transport charges, so long will they be stopped from complaining if labor combines to force up wages.

Columbia Herald: No arrests in Mississippi yet of any of the murderers who have made the name of "Carrollton" a by-word and a reproach to the entire State. It is a matter of sincere regret that tariff reform has little chance of success with the present Congress, notwithstanding the Democratic party went into power on that issue.

Nashville Union: The American people are ahead of the American courts in according to woman her legal rights. Woman ought to have a fair square deal. The Union called attention recently to the necessity for organized effort in her behalf in the matter of wages. She ought to have equal pay for equal work with man. If any difference, she should have the advantage.

## A RAINY DAY.

Now just take a peep at the window and see—  
Oh, dear me!  
How cloudy and dark, and how dreary and gray!  
What a day!  
The rain seems to frown  
As it comes pouring down;  
And the wet, muddy earth looks as if it were  
Said to it:  
So do I.  
How could I expect to be happy and gay  
When things are so dull and as ill as a mouse  
In the house.  
Oh, dear! I know  
If something to do!  
The world looks as if it were having a cry.  
So do I.  
If only the sunbeams would smile out again;  
And the dark, gloomy clouds, and the mist,  
And the rain,  
Would away—  
If only the sun and the weather would try,  
So would I.  
—Sydney Day in St. Nicholas for April.

## FLOODS OF THE STORM AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 30.—During the recent storms the waters of the lake made still further encroachments on the Lake Shore drive in Lincoln Park. From North Avenue pier for a distance of about half a mile, north the drive is impassable, being washed out in some places and covered with debris in others. All along the shore of Lincoln Park and Evanston great quantities of earth have been washed away. One very remarkable and startling fact is disclosed in connection with the encroachments of the lake on Lincoln Park, and that is that the whole surface of the lake is gradually rising at the rate of about four inches per year. The record shows that the surface of the water is now two and one-half feet higher than it was seven years ago. Portions of the Lake Shore driveway, where are located some of the costliest private residences in the city, have been washed almost completely away. A severe wind-storm is prevailing to day and the lake is again tempestuous, the waves breaking on the beach and causing further destruction.

## In the Dear Old Days.

We differ in creed and politics, but we are a unit all the same in the deplorable loss of a fine head of hair. If you mourn the loss of this blessing and want a bottle or two of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, you will find it in the dear old days. It is so trying. The only standard of cents article for the hair.

## QUIET BEING RESTORED.

## LABOR RIOTS IN BELGIUM ALMOST AT AN END.

Sir Charles Dilke Interviewed on British Politics—Defections in Gladstone's Cabinet.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. Trevelyan, replying yesterday to the address of Deputation of Ulster Liberals, said he had an alternative Irish scheme which he would bring forward at the proper time.

The riot compensation bill was read a third time in the House of Commons last night.

The Daily News believes that Mr. Gladstone's scheme relative to Ireland does not place the police under the control of the Irish parliament.

The government intends to oppose Mr. Heaton's motion urging negotiations with other countries for the purpose of establishing universal penny postage.

Sir Charles Dilke interviewed. "Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan," Sir Charles Dilke said, "formally resigned at the Cabinet council Friday, and Mr. Gladstone sent the resignations to the Queen on the evening of the same day by a special messenger. Both gentlemen will probably make statements and announce their resignations in the House of Commons Monday."

"Further defections," he continued, "are improbable just at present. Osborne Worgan and Viscount Kilcourse intended to resign at the same time that Chamberlain and Trevelyan did, but Mr. Gladstone talked them over, and they will remain. Jesse Collings will follow his friend Chamberlain, but as the petition against his election as member for Ipswich is almost certain to be successful, he will probably not take the trouble to resign. Mr. Hennessy will also decide, but the seceders outside of the Cabinet will wait until Mr. Gladstone makes a formal and detailed statement of his Irish policy to Parliament. Earl Spencer is a vigorous supporter of land purchase and will not consent to home rule without it. He will leave the Cabinet if the land purchase proposal does not either precede or is not concurrent with the home rule bill. Mr. Gladstone will now revert to his Irish schemes as originally submitted to the Cabinet, but it is impossible to say yet whether he can carry them through the House of Commons. Undoubtedly Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain and others will form a strong 'leave,' and I shall probably myself row in the same boat if Mr. Gladstone's schemes fail. Coercion is necessary in Ireland, and the Government will not shrink therefrom. Mr. Chamberlain will probably go much further in this direction than myself. I believe that Mr. Chamberlain has rightly judged that the Democracy of Great Britain, which is included in all parties, is prepared to give to the people of Ireland a fair measure of self-government, but is not in favor of giving them complete home rule or buying out the Irish landlords for their benefit."

## LABOR RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

Quiet Not Yet Restored at Charleroi—Increased Strife Between Strikers and Employers.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—Quiet has not yet been restored at Charleroi, but the strikers are generally returning to work. The only locality where the disturbances have increased is the Central coal mining district. The principal quarry owner in the Tournay district has consented to increase the wages of the men if the masters miners at the meeting to night shall acquiesce. A mob of strikers entered Tournay this morning, making noisy demonstrations, but they withdrew when they found the town thoroughly guarded by gendarmes. The latter have the streets so well patrolled that it is practically impossible for rioters to assemble at any place in the town. In the Liege district the strikers are less violent. At Verviers, fourteen miles east of Liege, the police have seized the office and papers of the secretary of the Workmen's Universal Union.

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Advices from Liege say that quiet has been restored there. The troops which have been stationed at Charleroi and Liege are leaving those places for Tournay and Mous. The Governor of Liege has promised the striking miners that he will introduce a law for them with their employers with the object of securing for the workmen an increase of wages.

## CABLEGRAMS.

PARIS, March 30.—M. Rochefort and Laguerre have left Paris for Charleroi, to look into the labor troubles there.

PARIS, March 30.—The authorities have seized the edition of an Anarchist paper printed in Brussels and sent here to be circulated.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—The situation created by the strikers remains threatening at Tournay; elsewhere throughout Belgium comparative quiet prevails.

GLASGOW, March 30.—George Murray, engaged in the iron trade here, has failed. His liabilities are large, and he offers to settle with his creditors at 5s on the pound. Another failure in the iron trade is also reported. Pig iron is quoted at 4s.

ATRENS, March 30.—It is stated that the government will submit to Parliament a measure providing for a compulsory loan and for the confiscation of monastery lands. A report is current that the government intends to mobilize the National Guards.

PARIS, March 30.—Advices from Senegal state that the natives of Senegal are rebelling against French authority have resorted to open warfare. In a recent attack the rebels killed nine French soldiers and wounded thirty-two. Reinforcements for the colony are being rapidly fitted out at Toulon.

## Neuralgia

CAN BE CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF OPIUM OR MORPHINE

The Medical Brief, published at St. Louis, says: "In the June, 1884, issue: 'Many have become victims to the use of opium or morphine, from the use of those drugs for the relief of Neuralgia.' It is gratifying to observe that such dangerous consequences may be averted by the use of TONGALINE, which is almost a specific in the acute form of Neuralgia."

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